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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ABYSSINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The British Army in Hopeful Advance-Sixty Miles from Magdala-King Theodorus Uneasy-Fine Condition of the Queen's Troops

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, April 16, 1868. The War Office has received despatches from Major General Napler, commanding the army in Abyssinia, dated at his headquarters, beyond Lake Ashangi, dated 23d of March.

The General reports that he would march from Lat on that day at the head of the first column of the army, a portion of the troops having started in advance towards Magdala the day before, 22d ultimo.

The army was unencumbered by baggage and had already crossed through a mountain pass ranging at an elevation of ten thousand feet above the level of the sea.

The second column of the army was one day's march in the rear of the headquarters force, and a number of elephants carrying the cannon, with the last column two days march behind.

General Napier, with the extreme advance, was sixty miles distant from the fortress of Magdala. Reports received by the British officers represent King Theodorus as having become uneasy at the

The British troops were as in good health and ex cellent condition and spirits.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

prospect.

The Captives Said To Be Released-Theodorus Alarmed and Hesitating.

LONDON, April 16, 1868.

It was widely rumored in this city to-day that advices had been received from Abyssinia to the effect that the British captives at Magdala had been released by King Theodorus, and that the object of the invading force having been obtained, the war was over.

Despatches from General Napier were received at the India Office late this afternoon, but, though the news is favorable to the hones of the expedition, the above mentioned rumors are not confirmed.

General Napier reports in his last despatch that he fleft Lat on the 23d of March, and was pushing on in a southwesterly direction. The column of advance was within sixty miles of Magdala, and twenty miles of that distance had been successfully recon

The troops of the expedition were in good spirits and eager for a fight. Accounts from Magdala had reached the camp which represented that the King was uneasy, and evidently alarmed at the steady approach of the British troops; he appeared to b itating as to what course to pursue, and nothing was known as to what plan of action he would

NASSAU.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Church Disendowment Bill Passed-Legis Inture Dissolved-Violent Proceedings-New

We have advices from Nassau, N. P., to the 12th inst. Great excitement prevailed. The Legislature had refused to grant the usual annual supplies to Gov. Rawson. It was immediately dissolved on the 8th for passing the Church Disendowment bill. This serious proceeding was the cause of violence.

A new election was going on. The new Legisla ture is to convene May 26. At the polls color was arrayed against color.

HONDURAS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

American Colonization-Internal Improvements-National Bank-Peace and Prosperity

HAVANA, April 16, 1868. From Truillo, Honduras, we have news to April 5. The President's message to Congress confirms the report that an American colony was about to settle at San Pedro Sala, on the Atlantic coast.

A treaty had been concluded with London and Brussels bankers for the establishment of a national bank with a capital of one million pounds sterling and the privilege to extend it to ten millions. The object is to develope the commerce, agriculture, lake and river navigation of the republic. A loan has been negotiated for the establishment of a Bischoff's chain

Reforms in the treasury and judiciary departments were to be inaugurated.

The republic enjoyed peace and prosperity.

YUCATAN.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Suspected Usurpation of Land by the British.

The Yucatan papers suspect that the British flag i now waving over San Felix Bacalar, and deplore the fact of thirty thousand natives paying tribute to foreigners for their usurped lands.

JAMAICA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The Gettysburg Expected-A New York Ship Condemned and Sold.

HAVANA, April 16, 1868. Dates from Kingston, Jamaica, are to the 14th inst. The United States steamer Gettysburg was expected to arrive there.

The ship Edwiners, of New York, has been con-

demned and sold for \$10,000.

VENEZUELA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The Rebellion Spreading-The Rebels Within

Four Miles of Laguayra.
HAVANA, April 16, 1868. News frrom Venezuela up to the 22d of March had een received at Jamaica. It was reported that the revolution was spreading

throughout the country. The rebels had even approached within four miles of La Guavra. President Falcon had returned from Caracas to

CUBA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Arrival of Two Princes-Movements of th Gettysburg-Count Pozos Dulces and Senor

de Armas. HAVANA, April 16, 1868. The steamer Kensington, from New Orleans, has arrived here. Prince Philip of Coburg and the Duc de Penthièvre have arrived.

The officers of the United States steamer Gettys. burg have obtained permission to make soundings at and from Santiago to Jamaica. She will leave here on Thursday for Key West to coal.

The Count Pozos Dulces and José de Armas have published cards renouncing all connection with the

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

HAVANA, April 14, 1868. The sugar market is animated. Sales were made at 7kr. a 7kr. per arrobe for No. 12 Dutch standard. Exchange on London, 11 a 11% per cent premium; on United States, currency, 29 per cent disc gold, short sight, % per cent premium; on Paris, 1% a 1% per cent premium.

HAYTI.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD. Critical Situation of Salnave-Americans Advising With the Rebels-The Revolution Extending.

HAVANA, April 16, 186 Dates from Hayti of the 11th instant have reached

The Cacos were victorious. Their intentions were unknown. They had as yet issued no manifesto Salnave was in a critical condition. It was rumored that the Americans were advising the revolution ists. The escape of President Salnave was considered impassible as the Cacos occupied 200 miles of Cape Haytien. The forces of Chevalier Rau had dwindled from 4,000 to 800 men. A large body of Cacos had gone to Gonaives to extend the revolution. The American Minister was daily expected t

arrive at Port au Prince. ST. THOMAS.

> SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Subsidy to the Steamer Countlett.

HAVANA, April 16, 1868. Advices from St. Thomas to the 2d inst. have been

received. sidized by the merchants of the island to run to Porto Rico.

ENGLAND.

Meeting of the Liberal Party-Disraeli Called on to Resign-Postal Commissioner to the United States-The Bank Return. LONDON, April 16-Midnight.

A great political mass meeting of the liberal party vas held at St. James' Hall to-night. Every available portion of the hall was crowded to repletion. The platform was occupied by a large number of the iberal members of Parliament and by other promi-

nent members of the party.

Earl Russell was chairman of the meeting. Adiresses were made by Mr. Henry Fawcett, M. P., Sir John Grav. M. P., Mr. Miall and others.

Resolves were proposed declaring that the disen dowment of all religious sects in Ireland is right and is imperatively demanded, and that the Tories, in keeping office after the recent vote of the Hous of Commons against them, violate constitutiona usage, and that they should give place to Mr. Gladtone and the leaders of the majority in Parliament The resolves were adonted by acclamation amids great enthusiasm.

The British Post Office Department is about to send out to the United States Mr. A. Trollope to readjust the details of the postal convention with that The regular weekly returns of the Bank of England

are officially published this evening. The amount of bullion in vault is nearly £114,000 sterling less than last week.

The Newmarket Races.

LONDON, April 16, 1868.

The following are the results of the principal races on the fourth day of the Newmarket Craven meet

The Newmarket biennial stakes were won by Mr The Claret stakes, a subscription of 200 sovereigns each, were won by Lord Glasgow's brown colt.

IRELAND.

The Prince of Wales on a Race Course Greeting from an Immens Friendly Crowd.

DUBLIN, April 16, 1868. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by a large and brilliant party, consisting of the gentlemen of his suite and many of the principal filters of the viceregal government, took a special train for Kildare this morning, where, at the invita tion of the Kildare Jockey Club, he visited the Cur ragh races, now in progress at Punchestown. At the race course the Prince was received with great cheer ing by the immense crowd assembled there. After visiting places of interest in the city of Kildare his Royal Highness and party returned to this city reaching the castle at a late hour this evening.

Exile of Seven Liberated Fenians. LONDON, April 16, 1968. General Nagle and six of the crew of the Jacmel

Packet (ireland's Hope), who were promised their liberty on condition of leaving the country and never returning, sailed from Cork to-day for the United States in the steamers City of Baltimore and Erin.

Alarming Assassination.

DUBLIN, April 16, 1868. H. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., of Westmeath, one of owner, was shot and killed last night near his residence by an unknown man. The assassin escaped in the darkness. The police are on his track, but have as yet made no arrest.
[Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the murdered gentleman

was a man of high social standing, a strong supporte of the government and what is termed an "active magistrate" on behalf of the Crown. His assassination will, therefore, cause deep dismay, perhaps alarm to the royal party now in Ireland. The name of the deceased gentleman is not unknown on the judicia records of the city of New York. Some few years since an Irishman was arrested at Haverstraw, in this State, charged with "attempt to murder" in Ireland, and his extradition, under the Ashburton treaty, sought by the British authorities. The original warrant for his arrest was signed by Mr. Featherstonhaugh, but, although the man was identified by a very intelligent Irish policeman, one of our most distinguished lawyers obtained his discharge on the ground that Featherstonhaugh's commissi to act as a magistrate of the Queen was not duly

proven before the court.] FRANCE.

Duel Between Distinguished Russians-Baron Budberg Seriously Wounded.

PARIS, April 16, 1868. The hostility which has for a long time existed be tween Baron von Budberg, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, and Baron Meyendorf, who formerly held the same position, culminated in a duel yesterday The affair occurred at a secluded spot near Munich, Bavaria. At the first fire Baron von Budberg fell severely but not fatally wounded. He immediately returned to Paris.

It is announced to-day that he will resign his office as Russian Minister forthwith.

Labor Riots in Bologna.

FLORENCE, April 16, 1868. Violent riots broke out in Bologna early this week in consequence of a strike of workmen. Some injury was done to property, but no lives were lost. The disturbances have been suppressed and the city is now quiet.

DENMARK.

Proposed Sale of West Indian Territory France to Purchase Santa Cruz.

LONDON, April 16, 1868. The Danish government has commenced negotiations for the sale of the island of Santa Cruz to France.

The Schleswig Negotiations.

COPENHAGEN, April 16, 1968.
The negotiations between Denmark and Prussia relative to the disputed territory in Schleswig and Holstein are apparently as far from conclusion a ever. The recent propositions of the Prussian government for the cession of certain fortresses and ter ritories by Denmark have been emphatically re

GEORGIA.

Members of the Legislature to Take the Test Oath.

ATLANTA, AUEU 16, 1868. General Monde issues an order, giving it as his opinion that all members elect to the Legislature

Arrival of the Japanese Ram Stonewall in Honolulu-The Volcano Mauna Loa Again in Eruption-Return of the Lackawanna to

The steamer Idaho has arrived from Honolulu She brings advices to April 3 from Japan. Steamer Stonewall had arrived at Honolulu and sailed again for Yokohama March 25. While lying in the harbor she was visited by Queen Emma, the members of the government and the ministers resident. Afterward the officers of the Stonewall and the members of the diplomatic corps were entertained by the Queen.

diplomatic corps were entertained by the Queen.

The bark R. W. Wood sailed for San Francisco laden with sugar and was compelled to return on account of injuries received during a storm. While discharging her cargo the ship took fire, but was extinguished with but slight damage to the vessel. A large quantity of sugar remaining in the hold was completely destroyed.

The voicano Mauna Loa has burst forth again. The new crater is near that of 1859.

The wind blows northwesterly toward the sea, and the weather has been unusually stormy for over a month.

Business is dull. Good Friday, as ordered by the government, was observed appropriately for worship and the suspension of all public business during the day.

The Legislature has been ordered to convene at

and the suspension of air public business during the day.

The Legislature has been ordered to convene at Honotulu on the 18th of April.

John P. Parker, who has been a resident of the Islands since 1815, died on the 25th of March.

A shock of earthquake was feit at Honolulu on the 2d of April. No damage was done.

The Rev. Lowell Smith has sailed in the missionary ship Morning Star for the Marquesus Islands, as a delegate to visit the missions established there.

Rev. Asa Thurston, who has been eight years a missionary in the Sandwich Islands, died on the 11th of March.

The United States steamer Lackawanna had returned to Honolulu, owing to the alleged trouble be-tween the sailors and natives in various parts of the islands. Thirty-eight whalers had arrived at Honolulu from the winter cruise, having met with poor success. The ship Lyra had a small cargo of oil, and would sail for New Bedford, Mass., during the month of April.

CALIFORNIA.

The Panama Steamer Constitution Overdue-The China Detained in Consequence-Other

Marine News.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 16, 1808. The opposition steamer Nebraska for Panama sailed yesterday full of passengers, \$314,500 in treas ure and 4.000 barrels of flour.

The steamer China, for Hong Kong, is delayed until the arrival of the steamer Constitution, now overdue from Panama. The China carries \$300,000 in treasure, 4,000 sacks of wheat and 1,300 bbls. of

flour.

The bark Zephyr is reported ashore in Boundary
Bay, Washington Territory. No particulars have
been received.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here to-day.
The ships Shas Fish and Mary E. Packer sailed today for New York.

ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Convention at Springfield-Nomination of a State Ticket-Pendleton

for President.
SPRINGFIELD, IIL, April 16, 1868. The Democratic State Convention met at this city to-day, and the following ticket was nominated:-For Governor, Hon. J. R. Eden, formerly member of

For Governor, Hon. J. R. Eden, formerly member of Congress from the Eighth district; for Lieutenant Governor, W. H. Van Epps, of Lee county; for Representative in Congress at large, W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria; for Attorney General, Robert E. Williams, of McLean county.

The resolutions adopted congratulate the country on the improved state of the public sentiment, as shown by the late elections; denounce Congress for its fanatical and reconstruction policy, and for arranging the taxes so that the burden falls upon labor and industry; favors the payment of the national debt, that the national honor may be preserved; that legal tenders are lawful money, and that the debt should be paid therewith, except where the law otherwise provided; demands the abolition of the national banks, and that their issues be replaced with greenbacks; favors the protection of naturalized. with greenbacks; favors the protection of naturalized citizens, and declares for George H. Pendleton fo

ARKANSAS.

Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and Election of United States Senators by the Legislature.

MEMPHIS, April 16, 1868. A special despatch from Little Rock to-day say the Legislature has unanimously adopted the amendment to the constitution of United States known as the fourteenth article. Yesterday the Legislature elected B. F. Rice and R. McDonald United States Senators for Arkansas. The whole Congressional and Senatorial delegations will leave at once for Washington.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Welland Canal is open. The Ohio Senate has agreed to the "Visible Admixture bill." and it is now a law. It prohibits persons with any mixture of negro blood from voting. applied to Chancellor Shackellord for an injunction against the newly elected County Commissioners, who propose to supercede the said court.

Tom Shute, a negro, was killed on Wednesday night while attempting of role a hear recent in Nach.

night while attempting to rob a hen ville, by the discharge of a spring gun. The bill making the penalty for murder in the first degree hanging or imprisonment for life had 21 votes for and 19 against it, in the lower House of the New Jersey Legislature yesterday, but backing the re-quisite 31 votes, the bill was lost.

Judge Trigg, of the Federal Court at Memphis, Tenn., yesterday granted an injunction prayed for by the town of Hickman, Kentucky, restraining the Governor and Comptroller of Tennessee from issuing State bonds to cover the issues of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company. The town will propose to take charge of and run the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the sheet iron establishment of Messrs. Squires and Green, on Front street Cinclinati, where a large quantity of oil was stored, which was destreyed, together with the machine shop of Mr. S. Stanber, the copper works of Messrs, Connolly & Co., and Meade's boiler yard. The total loss is estimated at \$40,000.

The large wooden, buildings.

yard. The total loss is estimated at \$40,000.

The large wooden buildings opposite the New Haven freight depot in Bridgeport, Conn., owned by Hanford Lyon, were totally destroyed by fire last night; occupied by Richard Stanton, Meale Holcomb, Charles Beers and others, carpenters, builders, &c. Loss from \$20,000 to \$30,000; insured. A carpenter agmed George D. Barnum was surfocated while engaged George b. Barnum was surfocated while engaged.

The Mississippi river steamboat Lexington was blown to pieces in the terrible storm at Vicksburg'on Wednesday night. The crew and passengers were saved. The boat was owned in St. Louis by Messrs. L. & D. N. Alexander, and was valued at \$20,000. She was insured for \$5,000 in the Pheenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, and 11,300 in Cincinnati companies.

Late Arizona advices state that the Apache Indians attacked, near Tucson, a large herd of cattle en route from Texas to California, and succeeded in stampeding the whole drove and killing two of the herders. The depredation exceeds in extent any heretofore committed in the territory. There are no troops in the vicinity, and there is a general outery for the regiment of Arizona volunteers asked for by Governor McCormick and the Legislature. General Crittenden, with a company of cavary, went in pursuit of the Indians. Various other outrages are mentioned in which the savages killed the whites and destroyed their property. The settlers fought bravely, and quite a number of the Indians were killed. Several ranches were burned. Late Arizona advices state that the Apache Indians

THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the daily papers in the State, outside of the city of New York, held at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, an organization was effected under the statute of 1867, and the folwas effected under the statute of 1807, and the fol-lowing officers were elected:— President—John M. Francis, of the Troy Times. Scoretary and Transurer.—Ellis H. Roberts, of the Utica Herald.

Utica Herald.

Executive Committee—J. C. Cuyler, of the Albany
Express; C. E. Smith, of the Syracuse Journal; G.
G. Cooper, of the Rochester Union; Joseph Warren,
of the Buffalo Courier; Luther Caldwell, of the

of the Buffalo Courier; Luther Caldwell, of the Elmira Advertiser.

This organization is styled "The Associated Press of the State of New York." The objects are the mutual protection of members of the press, procuring and supplying its members with telegraphic news, unholding and elevating the character and standing of the profession, and the maintenance of the general interest and welfare of the profession and its members. The association will probably conclude its labors and adjourn to-day.

At about cleven o'clock last night a fire took place on the second floor of No. 712 Broadway, occupied by Theodore Tillman, Importer of artificial flowers. The firemen, as usual, were very prompt, and put out the fire before it spread much beyond its place of out the fire before it spread much beyond its place of origin. The damage done to the stock is alleged to be about \$5,000; insured for \$25,000 in city companies. The first floor is occupied by Dietench & Co., dealers in plated ware. Stock damaged by smoke and water about \$1,000; no insurance. The building is damaged about \$500; insured. Mr. and Mrs. Tillman were absent at the time the fire broke out. Its origin is at present unknown. WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1863. The Impeachment Managers and the Alta Vela Controversy.

The Alta Vela squabble has not reached its end yet. Judge Black and Secretary Seward are much exercised about it, and it is said that some spicy developments are ahead. It would appear that Judge Black's clients are not the only parties interested in the matter, but that certain Congressmen have a finger in the pic, and have been using their influence to stir up State legislative action with a view to inducing the Executive to demand prompt settlement from the St. Dominicans. I have seen a paper signed by Messrs. Butler, Garfield, Thad Stevens, Bingham and others giving their opinion that the United States government has a clear right to jurisdiction over Alta Veia. I have made a copy, which is as follows:-

is as follows:—

Washington, March 9, 1803.

Colonel J. W. Shaffer, Washington, D. C.:—

Dear Sir—In answer to your question relating to the validity of the claim of the United States to the pursidiction over the island of Alta Vela, upon considerable consideration of the subject I am clearly of opinion that, under the claim of the United States, its citizens have the exclusive right to take guano there. This is clearly indisputable, both by the law of nations and our municipal law. I have never been able to understand why the Executive did not long since assert the rights of the government and sustain the rightful claims of its citizens to the possession of the island in the most forcible manner-consistent with the dignity and honor of the nation.

I am, yours truly,

BEN. F. BUTLER. istent with the James BEN. F. Bullion I am, yours truly.

I concur in the opinion above expressed by General John A. Logan.

And we concur.
J. A. GARFIELD.
W. H. KOONTZ.
W. MOORHEAD. THADDEUS STEVENS. J. G. BLAINE. JOHN A. BINGHAM.

Mr. Shaffer, to whom this letter is addressed, is, believe, a lawyer for the claimants and one of the claimants himself. It is somewhat remarkable to find the names of these Congressmen subscribed to such a document, and the fact has given rise to the suspicion that they must be interested in the claims. This paper was enclosed by Judge Black in a letter to the President, and when Black found the Executive unwilling to interfere as desired in the Alta Vela contest, he (Black) sent a letter withdrawing from his connection with the defence to the impeachment trial. The fact of four of the Managers displaying such remarkable interest in the subject has excited considerable comment among those who are cognisant of the facts in the case.

The Accounts of the Secretary of the Senate It is alleged, in the case of the accounts of Colonel Forney, Secretary of the Senate, that the amount of money admitted by Wagner, his clerk, to have been used by himself in various speculations was \$20,000. When the discovery was made it is understood that security was given for that amount, but afterwards, it is alleged, a further deficit was detected, which swelled the amount to \$40,000. Any knowledge of this surplus is disclaimed by Wagner, and the object in ordering an investigation at the hands of the Committee on Retrenchment is to either verify or disprove these charges. Last evening Colonel Forney gave a dinner to a number of Senators and other

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Emar cipation of Slaves in the District of Co-

The colored citizens to-day, potwithstanding the extremely disagreeable condition of the weather, were engaged in celebrating the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation. Various societies and associations were in procession through the different streets of the city, and the proceedings terminated with speeches, at the White Lot, south of the Executive Mansion.

SERGEANT BATES' JOURNEY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Interview Between the President and the Ser-

geant-Interesting Account of His Travel through the South-Expressions of Loyalty and Kind Messages to the President from All Sergeant Bates called upon the President to-day to

perform what he considered a very agreeable duty. That duty, he said, was to deliver to the President the kind messages for the Chief Magis trate of the nation which he had received in the swamps and in the woods along the stretches of pine forrest through which his route now and then lay, at the lonely farm houses and in the villages, cities and towns. "Tell the President," said a gray haired man, "that we are praying for "Say to him," said hundreds, him." Many, very many, begged the Sergeant to tell the President that their hope was that Heaven would bless Andrew Johnson in his efforts to secure their rights in the old Union. "At Richmond, Va.," continued the Sergeant, "a fine looking old lady, working a passage through the crowd, came to me as I was making my way out of the city, and with the tears coursing her cheeks said, as she took my hand, 'Tell Andrew Johnson that he has the earnest prayers oof the matrons of Virginia for his welfare and happiness. Gray haired men, trembling with age, invoked upon President Johnson Heaven's blessings. Just beyond Montromery, in Alabama, in flag was decorated with flowers and a laurel wreath by a young lady, who said to her mother, as she returned to me my colors "I wish I could send sergeant Bates a boquet to President Johnson! They would dismiss schools to meet me, and many of the little girls would want to kiss me and to wave my flag. My rooms have been decorated with evergreens, and in North Carolina girls strewed my way with flowers and inned bouquets upon my breast. In passing through North Carolina girls strewed my way with flowers and inned bouquet in my hand every hour of the day. In passing through North Carolina in the stream of the day in the stream Just beyond Montgomery, in Alabama, m flag was decorated with flowers and a laurel wreath by a young lady, who said to her mother, as

carry out my plan. He, however, at once accepted my order and dared me to fulfill its terms. He had declared for instance, that if the government would withdraw the military forces from the South and leave the flag

unarmed and without money, carry the American flag from that place to Washington. I was told that my life would not be worth a cent: that, indeed, I would nerer be permitted to leave vicksburg altive. Articles of agreement were drawn up, and I was dared to sign them. I did so, and thus bound myself to their performance. I went home, thought over the matter, saw that was a novel enterprise and would attract some attention, but did not think it would receive the notice it has. I feit sure I would be treated well, and that the flag would be respected; but I had no idea the people would take so mack pains to show their respect for the flag or that I would receive such an ovation. There was not, sir, during the entire journey a breath uttered against the flag or myself, whether in the rich man's parior or the poor man's cabin; whether on the road or in the city, the old flag received the respect and homage of all, and I welcome and hospitality. I was determined to carry out the plan. I have done so, and when I reached Washington I had not a penny in my pocket. I did not know where I was to get a meal or where to find a resting place. I have had money enough offered me on the route to make me rich for life, but I have not accepted a cent, nor have I sold a photograph, as some have said. During my journey, Mr. President, I recaptured one of our flags without expending a shot, It was a flag that had been taken from us at Chancellorsville, and it was handed to me by an ex-Confederate soldier, who had preserved it at his home. Before I leave I will call on you to show you a sash presented to me by the laddes of Montgomery, Ala., and which I promised when I reached Washington you should see. I hope on Monday next to leave for my home, near Edgerton, Wis, where I have a wffe and two entidren. The last work I did before I left was the cutting of two cords of wood. I left a tree partially cut, and I want to go home to finish it."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1868. DEPARTURE FOR THE SENATE. The House met at noon, and immediately resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Washburne, of Ill., Chairman, and proceeded to the Senate chamber to attend the impeachment trial, the Speaker giving notice that business would be transacted on the return of the House.

giving notice that business would be transacted on the return of the House.

After the members of the House had returned to the hall, Mr. Spalding, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to amend an act for the punishment of crimes against the United States, approved April, 1790, so as to extend the time within which certain offences may be presented. Referred to the Committee for the Revision of the Laws.

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Cal., introduced a bill granting lands to California in aid of the construction of raitroad and telegraph lines. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

SUSPENSION OF THE SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Kansas, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby re-

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby requested to suspend the sale of all lands ceded and sold to the United States by treaty with the Great and Little Osage Indians, January 21, 1857, and the sale of which is now advertised to take place at Humboldt, Kansas, on and after the first day of May next.

THE PRINTING OF THE OPENING SPEECHES. THE PRINTING OF THE DEENING ELECTION TO be on The Speaker stated the pending question to be on ordering the main question on the resolution to print 40,000 copies of Manager Butler's opening speech on the Senate. impeachment before the Senate.

Mr. Garfield, (rep.) of Ohio, said that the gentle man from Wisconsin (Mr. Eldridge) had offered a

man from Wisconsin (ar. Eldridge) had obered a resolution proposing to print 40,000 copies of Judge Curtis' opening speech on behalf of the President in the Senate. He moved that this resolution, together with that for printing Manager Butler's speech, be referred to the Committee on Printing for action. The SPEAKER said that Mr. Eldridge's resolution bad already been referred. had already been referred.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., objected to the reso-lution for printing Manager Butler's speech being referred back again to the Committee on Printing. That speech, he said, was the speech of the Honse through the Managers.

rough the Managers. Mr. GARFIELD thought it but fair that both resolu-ons should be considered by the committee, Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., demanded the order of The Speaker said that nearly a quorum of mem-

bers was in attendance.

Mr. Washburne, (rep.) of Ill., moved that there be a cail of the House.

The Speaker said he understood Mr. Garfleld's motion to be to reconsider the vote by which the previous question had been ordered on the resolution to print forty thousand copies of Manager Butler's speech.

speech.
Mr. Garpheld replied in the affirmative.
The vote was taken, and resulted, yeas, 60; nays, 22; no quorum.
The Speaker said a larger number of members were in attendance than had voted. were in attendance than had voted.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message was read from the Senate that, that body had passed the bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the trial of Andrew Johnson and for deficiencies in the contingent expenses for the year ending June 30, 1888, and for other purposes. The House referred it to the Committee on Appropriations.

the year ending June 30, 1893, and for other purposes. The House referred it to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Garfield moved a call of the House, when ninety-four members answered to their names. The Sprakers said that with the Speaker only one more member was required to constitute a quorum, and that Messrs. Schenck, Allison and Hooper, of the Committee of Ways and Means, who were at the Treasury Department on business, would come to the House if their presence was required. All further proceedings on the call were dispensed with, and at half-past alve o'clock the House adjourned.

THE FRIE HAILROAD DISASTER

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD The Coroner's Inquest Convened-Theories as

to the Cause of the Accident-Appearance of the Wreck Yesterday. Pour Terris Ancil 18 1989 The bloody carnage of vesterday at Carr's Rock. and the thrilling incidents attending it, are still the all-absorbing topics of comment in this pretty little wn, over which death has dropped his sombre

mantle and called so many to their final home. The excitement, it is true, has somewhat abated but while so many maimed and suffering members of humanity are in our midst, of course, we have our sensation. At present the hotels are full of the bruised victims of a treacherous ratiroad and their friends who have hurried here to administer to their comfort. The Delaware House especially is crowded with the mangled men and women, who yesterday morning awoke from dreams of home and reunion with those from whom they had been long separated to find themselves whirling down the rugged embankment to the carnival of blood in the gaping valley below. To-day the halets and the private houses whose doors have been thrown open to receive and refleve the suffering present a reflection of an army hospital whose every room is crowded to its utmost capacity. A stroll through the rooms and a glance at the unfortunate victims will make the stoniest heart soften beneath the harrowing scenes that present themselves on every side.

every side.

The agonizing groans of the wounded, and the

the harrowing scenes that present themselves on every side.

The agonizing groans of the wounded, and the whispered orders of the attentive norses as they softly move from couch to couch in response to the commands of the physicians are echeed through the edifice. Here is a man in the noon-day of life, fearfully mangled, and unable to recognize the devoted wife, who has hurried from a distant city to cheer and nurse him back to life; there by the window is a blue eyed madden whose mother bends over her in mute anxiety to catch the first faint glimerings of returning reason, while from all the rooms the ears of the spectator are plerced by the lamentations and thrilling cries of the victims.

About the depots on the arrival of every train from the scene of the disaster, an axxious crowd collects—some drawn thither by idle curtosity—within whose bosoms gleams of hope are harbored, eagerly inquiring for intelligence of the loved ones—missing. Occasionally those sought after are recognized among the mass of mangled corpass that bestrew the dead house. In some cases a hat or coat is discovered in the depris of the wreek—the only evidence of the passage of the owner to the unknown shore.

Among the surgeons who hurried here to alleviate the suferimes of the unfortunate are Drs. Vanettan, Hunt, Cooper, Waish and Harlienberg, of Port Jervis; Drs. Carroll and Appley, of Cochecton; Drs. Sands, Q. A. Peters, Thomas Steele, W. M. Wainwright, C. Washburn and T. Skeiding, of New York.

To-day the ceroner summohed a jury and commenced a preliminary examination into the cause of the accident. The coroner accompanied the jury to view the scene of the accident, and to morrow he will enter upon a searching examination of the facts attending this latest herror. The preliminary examination entered into included, hrwever, nothing beyond a critical analysis of all the facts in connection with the present aspect of the grounds. Optimizes a finite of the mutilated dead. From the appearance of the ground and the position of the cars or rated. The engineer (Mr. Green) admits, however, a speed of from twenty to twenty-five miles per hour, which is, on the other hand, without doubt, a tride too small, in the enumeration of miles to every hour's stride of time. That the conductor (Mr. Judd) anticipated possible results, or rather was in fear thereof is also argued from his first remark to Messrs. Ames & Horton, of the Post Office Department, to the effect that he had probably lost his frying the Union soldiers would narely be out of sight before the colors would be torn down and trampled in the dust. I replied that I was a poor man, that I was not in a condition to undertake the journey, but that if he would give me a dollar a day for my family while I was gone I would go to Yicksburg and would given.

rear cars; while above all the circumstances of the wreck, so far as can be ascertained, tend to confirm this popular theory. It is obvious that the rear car was first whisked while the train was rounding the curve, and testimony is to the effect that it was dragged at least a hundred yards before the climax of the catastrophe supervened. The joiting was first feit in this rear sleeping car, and most of the passengers were awake and wondering what was first feit in this rear sleeping car, and most of the passengers were awake and wondering what was the matter before the tumble began. This car, moreover, seems to have been the first to topple over the cliff, carrying with it the three directly ahead and taking the van in the terrific descent, and that the descent was begun at a small acute angle from the line of the track is obvious from the position of the wreck which a little diagonal from that line. Three points, therefore, conspire to induce the conclusion that the accident was caused by a criminal rate of speed in roundiing the curve, which speed was sufficient from mere centrifugal force to whisk off the rear car, the three others following in the course of from six to ton seconds. The points are these:

1. The depositions or statements of the passengers that the train was running at a runid rate to make

points are these:—

1. The depositions or statements of the passengers that the train was running at a rapid rate to make up time, conjoined to the further fact that it is proved to have been some minutes behind the schedule.

2. The fact that the rear car was first off, as is proved by the statements.

3. The fact that line of the débris is at an acute angle with the line of the track, the rear car lying furthest off.

angle with the line of the track, the rear car lying furthest off.

It may be urged that this last circumstance proves nothing, and has been, in fact, so urged by the rall-rona officials; but, though this is true of the single circumstance taken alone, when taken in connection with the preceding points it somewhat enhances the value of the evidence, and this is the theory most likely to be fixed upon by the Coroner unless rebuting testimony or inducements should lead to its being discarded for a less harsh and less criminal theory of this second Angola disaster with some few additional herrors added.

It is but just in this connection, however, to print the informal statement of the engineer, though it throws no additional light upon the cause of the accident. The following is the account of engineer Green:—

dent. The following is the account of engineer Green:—
The accident occurred on the Delaware division of the Eric Raitroad, fourteen miles west of Port Jervis, to the train due at this place at \$3:17.A. M. The scene of the accident is named Carr's Point, and is a rugged bluff, along the side of which, one hundred and fifty feet above the Delarware, the track was excavated. The theory is that a rail broke about four hundred feet west of Carr's Point. The engine and five cars passing over the fracture safely, the forward truck of the sixth car then got of, the coupling parting. This car, followed by the remaining three, went on a distance of four hundred feet, when coming in contact with some obstacle it was thrown down the precipice, dragging the others with it to the river's eige. The train at the time was going at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five miles per hour. The cars which escaped were three passenger cars, one postul car and one freight car. Those thrown over the cilli were all passenger cars, three of them sleeping cars. It was intensely dark at the time. On reaching the foot of the bluff two cars were found to be in the river, and one, the last car, on fire. Several persons were extricated from the burning car, but it is believed that at least six or seven perished, and, seven cars, this is a low estimate it is feared. The passengers saved did all they could to resone the wounded.

This account is too vague to prove anything, though the engineer may be accounted the most

mounded.

This account is too vague to prove anything, though the engineer may be accounted the most competent (if not the most disinterested) judge of the speed at which the train was running at the time. The number of the dead foots up a triffe beyond the estimate of yesterday, which was twenty. Six burned bodies—numed beyond possible identification—have been added to the list since last night, making an aggregate of twenty-one, which is probably all. Of the fifteen at the depot last night fourteen have been identified, and one, a handsome night, making an aggregate of twenty-one, which is probably all. Of the fifteen at the depot last night fourteen have been identified, and one, a handsome youth of fifteen years old or thereabouts (judging from appearances) has not as yet been claimed. The unidentified one was, it seems, the only one who met death by being drowned in the river. The body is but little mutilated or bruised. As the matier stands now it appears that several were bruised to death, some thirteen were sufficiently burned to cause immediate death and one only was drowned by the descent of one of the cars into the river.

It seems now that the defective rail theory has been abandoned, notwithstanding the late warning of the superintendent of the Eric Railroad to the effect that the track has been for a long time in an exceedingly bad condition. The following paragraph from that gentleman's report is offered in sort of evidence in mitigation of the accident and by way of impugning the theory of a too high rate of speed:—

We have passed through three months of unusually severe

ing the theory of a too high rate of speed:—

We have passed through three months of unusually severes winter weather and moved more than an average where tounage, with the road bed frozen solid as a rock, the rais incased in snow and tee, so that it has been impossible to do much in the way of repairs; the iron rails have broken, laminated and worn out beyond all precedent, until there is scarce a mile of your road, except that laid with steel rails, between Jersey City and Salamanca or Builso, where it peed, and many portions of the road can only be traves a hone, solely on account of the worn out and rotten condition of the rails. Broken wheels, sales, engines a contract of the track have been of tally, almost bourly account of land two months, caused mostly by defeative rails. Pully 1,000 broken rails were taken from the track. In the month of January, while the number removed on account of lamination, crushing or wearing out was much proposed.

greater.
February will show a still worse record than January. The February will show a still worse record than January. The condition of the iron at the present time is such as to give me much anxiety and apprehension for the safety of trains. We cannot and do not attempt to make the schedule time with our trains; nearly all lose from two to five hours in passing over the road, and it has been only by the exercise of extreme caution we have been able thus far to escape serious accident. mine these points; and, meantime, the public must wait patiently for a solution of the mystery, which will be solved unless the evidence shall be all fumigated away. Quite as important investigations have been put out in their own smoke; though the public mind is now aroused, and it is to be hoped that this one will not end in the same manner. To-morrow will tell.

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